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subscriber data of the concerned MS. Furthermore, the HLR returns the updated subscriber information, e.g. the CSI, to the VLR, such that the information about the suitable IN service is provided at the visited network.

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The updated subscriber information may be transmitted by an Insert Subscriber Data message to which the VLR responds with an Insert Subscriber Data Response message. Finally, the HLR may transmit an Update Location Response message to indicate the completion of the update procedure.

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Furthermore, the service location information provided by the STF to the HLR and downloaded to the VLR, e.g. by the Insert Subscriber Data message, may contain an information element which enables the service contacted (which may be located in the visited network) to find the home network resident part of the service and to initiate a chained inquiry to the home network service controller, i.e. the home CSE in the GSM. In particular, the information element may be a transparent block of data only understood or interpretable by the service logic of the service controller (i.e. CSE) of the visited network.

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Alternatively, the information element may contain an explicit home address, i.e. SCF address in the GSM, and a home service key, i.e. SCF service key in the GSM, which identifies the service logic in the home network. In general, the service key identifies a service logic program, application or higher level protocol entity within a service controller (i.e. CSE). If the actual service can be identified without service key, only the service controller address is required.

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Thus, after an Insert Subscriber Data message containing the above mentioned information element has been received by the VLR, an Initial Detection Point message containing the information element with the home SCF address and
5 service key is transmitted from the VLR to the corresponding CSE of the visited network. Based on the received information element, the CSE of the visited network performs an inquiry to the SCF address of the home network by using the home SCF service key and receives a
10 corresponding inquiry.

According to a second example of the preferred embodiment, the STF may be checked during the location update at the VLR, or at least if the visited network has changed since
15 the last location update. Thus, the VLR is arranged to perform the STF checking operation.

According to the second example, the HLR may transmit an Insert Subscriber Data message to the VLR after having
20 received a location update request from the VLR. Then, the VLR transmits an IN service request containing the above mentioned service identifier(s) and attributes. In this example, the service identifier may be just the default CSI returned by the HLR. The attributes may be omitted in a
25 simplified implementation.

Having received the IN service request and performed the service check, the STF responds with the corresponding service identification or location information. Finally,
30 the VLR transmits an Insert Subscriber Data Response message to the HLR which then responds with an Update Location Response message.

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In general, the STF contact from the HLR or VLR may also be performed during a separate trigger profile downloading process. The VLR and HLR may also be specific service registers storing a user-specific service information. In particular, the HLR may store a user's service list describing the service attributes and service identifiers. The HLR and the STF may be combined, such that the service trader function is located within the service register (i.e. HLR).

Furthermore, it is possible in the above described first and second examples that the service location information has already expired. Therefore, if the service is not available for a service controller (i.e. CSE) indicated by the STF, the IN triggering may be rerouted to another CSE. This may be performed e.g. in such a way that the CSE provides a rerouting function to a CSE to which the IN service has been migrated, wherein the Initial Detection Point message is either routed directly from the visited CSE or returns back the new CSE address.

Alternatively, the STF may be contacted during the triggering time and provided with the service identifier and optionally with the original CSE address. The STF then supplies the address to the CSE to which the service has been migrated.

As a further alternative, the CSI downloaded from the HLR to the VLR may provide a "fallback" CSE address which is contacted in case the IN service is not available under the first address.